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MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR
Center for Workforce Research and Information

LABOR MARKET DIGEST

November Data January 2009

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Cumberland County recorded the lowest unemployment rate at 4.8 percent ..... page 3

Adjusted statewide unemployment rate increased from 5.7 percent in October to 6.3 percent in November ..... page 4

Nonfarm employment declined by 7,200 over the year ..... page 6

A publication of the

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Center for Workforce Research and Information

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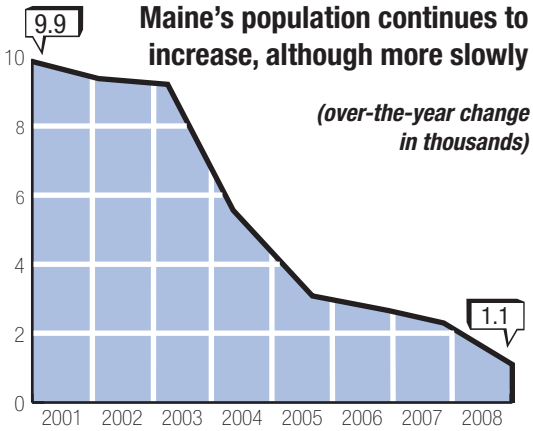
Population Growth Slows as Migration Patterns Change

Between 2000 and 2008 all of the New England states recorded population growth, with Maine ranking second in New England at 3.3 percent. Population gains in Maine were largely dependent on net in-migration, as only about 30 percent of the total population gain was due to natural change. Maine and New Hampshire registered net domestic in-migration, with Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont all losing more people to other states than they gained. While Connecticut and Vermont managed to record total net in-migration due to net international in-migration, Massachusetts and Rhode Island experienced total net out-migration despite gaining more people than they lost to other countries.

Between 2007 and 2008 the New England states, with the exception of Rhode Island, recorded population gains ranging from 0.1 percent in Vermont and Maine to 0.5 percent in Massachusetts. These growth rates fell well below the national population increase of 0.9. The lower rates of population growth in the New England states were due in large part to net out-migration. Between 2007 and 2008 more people left than entered all of the New England states, with the exception of Massachusetts.

Population growth in Maine has slowed significantly during the course of this decade. The Census Bureau estimated that the Maine population increased by 9,900 between 2000 and 2001, with dwindling over-the-year gains to the current estimated increase of 1,058 between 2007 and 2008.



The slowdown in population growth in Maine between 2000 and 2008 was due to a declining level of net in-migration. Preliminary data (not reconciled to revised totals) shows that, between 2000 and 2001, the Census Bureau estimated that Maine had a net in-migration of 11,000; the estimate for 2007 to 2008 was a net out-migration of 1,407. While net in-migration from outside of the country remained consistent (600 to 1,000 each year), migration to and from other states went from a net in of 10,100 between 2000 and 2001 to a net out of 2,063 between 2007 and 2008.

See related table on page 8

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by Labor Market Area, Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE[1]			EMPLOYED[2]			UNEMPLOYED[3]			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE[4]		
	Nov 08	Oct 08	Nov 07	Nov 08	Oct 08	Nov 07	Nov 08	Oct 08	Nov 07	Nov 08	Oct 08	Nov 07
LABOR MARKET AREA												
Augusta	43,930	44,120	43,140	41,360	41,970	41,230	2,570	2,140	1,910	5.8%	4.9%	4.4%
Augusta-Waterville Combined[6]	66,930	67,010	65,780	62,900	63,620	62,740	4,040	3,390	3,040	6.0	5.1	4.6
Bangor	72,600	73,100	71,700	68,400	69,300	68,500	4,200	3,700	3,200	5.8	5.1	4.5
Belfast	13,180	13,300	13,010	12,230	12,550	12,330	940	750	680	7.2	5.6	5.2
Boothbay Harbor	4,130	4,680	4,120	3,850	4,490	3,910	280	190	210	6.7	4.1	5.2
Bridgton-Paris	14,380	14,200	14,130	13,190	13,170	13,380	1,190	1,020	760	8.3	7.2	5.3
Brunswick	35,020	35,290	35,010	33,170	33,680	33,670	1,850	1,610	1,340	5.3	4.6	3.8
Calais	5,960	5,890	6,010	5,380	5,360	5,530	580	530	480	9.7	9.0	8.0
Camden	7,740	7,970	7,720	7,280	7,620	7,380	460	350	340	6.0	4.3	4.4
Conway, NH-ME[7]	3,760	4,020	3,710	3,570	3,830	3,560	190	190	150	5.2	4.6	4.1
Dover-Foxcroft	9,530	9,560	9,420	8,500	8,690	8,750	1,030	870	670	10.8	9.1	7.1
Ellsworth	28,510	30,340	28,340	26,240	28,820	26,770	2,280	1,520	1,580	8.0	5.0	5.6
Farmington	16,650	16,670	16,680	15,230	15,490	15,620	1,420	1,180	1,060	8.5	7.1	6.4
Houlton	8,700	8,660	8,580	7,980	8,060	8,010	720	600	560	8.3	7.0	6.6
Lewiston-Auburn	58,200	58,300	58,100	54,400	55,100	55,400	3,800	3,200	2,700	6.5	5.5	4.6
Lincoln	3,760	3,750	3,700	3,450	3,470	3,470	300	280	230	8.1	7.4	6.2
Machias	8,510	7,800	8,240	7,930	7,290	7,780	580	500	460	6.8	6.5	5.6
Madawaska	2,870	2,930	2,920	2,670	2,740	2,730	200	190	190	7.0	6.5	6.5
Millinocket	4,020	4,000	3,990	3,510	3,590	3,620	520	410	370	12.9	10.3	9.2
Pittsfield	7,850	7,800	7,670	7,080	7,150	7,150	760	650	520	9.7	8.3	6.8
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford	205,500	207,000	206,100	195,300	198,300	198,500	10,200	8,700	7,600	5.0	4.2	3.7
Portland-South Portland-Sanford Combined[6]	217,000	218,400	217,400	205,900	209,000	209,100	11,100	9,400	8,300	5.1	4.3	3.8
Portsmouth, NH-ME[7]	9,590	9,760	9,530	9,240	9,380	9,190	360	370	340	3.7	3.8	3.5
Presque Isle	24,780	24,850	24,700	23,010	23,430	23,230	1,770	1,420	1,480	7.1	5.7	6.0
Rochester-Dover, NH-ME[7]	11,570	11,710	11,400	11,050	11,110	10,970	520	600	440	4.5	5.1	3.8
Rockland	12,600	12,830	12,380	11,820	12,200	11,820	780	630	560	6.2	4.9	4.5
Rumford	9,640	9,480	9,550	8,680	8,710	8,830	960	770	720	9.9	8.1	7.6
Saint George	1,450	1,490	1,430	1,370	1,420	1,370	80	70	60	5.5	4.8	4.2
Sanford	11,500	11,380	11,310	10,600	10,630	10,660	900	740	650	7.8	6.5	5.8
Skowhegan	14,770	15,040	14,680	13,440	13,910	13,660	1,330	1,130	1,020	9.0	7.5	7.0
Waldoboro	9,520	9,740	9,400	8,950	9,280	8,990	580	460	410	6.1	4.8	4.4
Waterville	23,010	22,890	22,640	21,530	21,640	21,520	1,470	1,240	1,130	6.4	5.4	5.0
York	17,460	17,940	17,120	16,600	17,240	16,450	860	710	670	4.9	3.9	3.9
MAINE	**707,100**	**713,000**	**702,900**	**663,100**	**676,000**	**670,200**	**44,000**	**37,100**	**32,700**	**6.2**	**5.2**	**4.7**
UNITED STATES (000)	**154,624**	**155,012**	**154,035**	**144,609**	**145,543**	**147,118**	**10,015**	**9,469**	**6,917**	**6.5**	**6.1**	**4.5**

1 Civilian labor force, employed, and unemployed estimates are by place of residence. Current year estimates are preliminary; year-ago estimates are revised. Items may not add due to rounding. All data exclude members of the Armed Forces.

2 Total employment includes nonfarm wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, the self employed, and workers involved in labor disputes.

3 People are classified as unemployed, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: 1) they were not employed during the survey week; 2) they were available for work at that time; and 3) they made specific efforts to find employment some time during the prior four weeks. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

4 The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed by the total civilian labor force and is expressed as a percent.

5 Bangor; Lewiston-Auburn; Portland-South Portland-Biddeford; Portsmouth, NH-ME; and Rochester-Dover, NH-ME are Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Augusta, Brunswick, Rockland, Sanford, and Waterville are Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

6 Adjacent metropolitan and/or micropolitan statistical areas that have a specific level of economic integration, but still retain separate identities.

7 Maine portion of the area which includes towns in both Maine and New Hampshire.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by County, Not Seasonally Adjusted[1]

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Nov 08	Oct 08	Nov 07	Nov 08	Oct 08	Nov 07	Nov 08	Oct 08	Nov 07	Nov 08	Oct 08	Nov 07
COUNTY												
Androscoggin	59,110	59,260	58,990	55,280	56,030	56,310	3,830	3,240	2,680	6.5%	5.5%	4.5%
Aroostook	35,400	35,480	35,250	32,780	33,340	33,080	2,620	2,140	2,170	7.4	6.0	6.1
Cumberland	157,700	158,920	158,260	150,120	152,410	152,550	7,580	6,520	5,710	4.8	4.1	3.6
Franklin	14,140	14,150	14,200	12,960	13,170	13,280	1,190	980	920	8.4	7.0	6.5
Hancock	28,720	30,470	28,530	26,430	28,950	26,950	2,290	1,520	1,580	8.0	5.0	5.5
Kennebec	64,120	64,220	63,030	60,280	61,000	60,150	3,850	3,230	2,890	6.0	5.0	4.6
Knox	21,180	21,660	20,920	19,910	20,640	20,000	1,270	1,020	930	6.0	4.7	4.4
Lincoln	18,070	18,870	17,930	16,970	18,000	17,120	1,100	870	810	6.1	4.6	4.5
Oxford	28,300	28,280	27,910	25,950	26,290	26,300	2,340	1,990	1,610	8.3	7.0	5.8
Penobscot	79,800	80,330	78,970	74,770	75,830	75,060	5,030	4,500	3,920	6.3	5.6	5.0
Piscataquis	7,630	7,640	7,530	6,800	6,950	7,000	820	690	530	10.8	9.0	7.0
Sagadahoc	19,080	19,230	19,070	18,060	18,340	18,330	1,020	900	730	5.3	4.7	3.8
Somerset	25,210	25,430	24,900	22,950	23,510	23,240	2,260	1,920	1,660	9.0	7.6	6.7
Waldo	19,030	19,210	18,740	17,660	18,120	17,790	1,370	1,090	950	7.2	5.7	5.0
Washington	15,260	14,510	15,030	14,030	13,420	14,050	1,230	1,080	990	8.0	7.5	6.6
York	114,390	115,370	113,630	108,180	110,000	108,940	6,210	5,370	4,680	5.4	4.7	4.1
MAINE	**707,100**	**713,000**	**702,900**	**663,100**	**676,000**	**670,200**	**44,000**	**37,100**	**32,700**	**6.2**	**5.2**	**4.7**
UNITED STATES (000)	**154,624**	**155,012**	**154,035**	**144,609**	**145,543**	**147,118**	**10,015**	**9,469**	**6,917**	**6.5**	**6.1**	**4.5**

[1] See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

Regional News

Western Maine

A new restaurant, **Nick's Whistle Stop,** opened in Pittsfield on December 21 and employs 20 people.◆Thirty temporary employees of **General Electric Security** in Pittsfield will be laid off due to a slowdown in orders. GE employs 480 people in Pittsfield.◆The **Wausau Paper** mill in Jay will bring back 100 workers temporarily laid off due to the downturn in the specialty paper market.

Central Maine

Dennison Lubricants moved into the Libby Hill Business Park on December 12. The company currently employs 12 people and is looking to add seven more to the new facilities.◆ The **Eastern Mountain Sports** store in Augusta will close by the end of January, laying off 10 employees. Thirty employees were laid off from **Infrastructure Security,** a subsidiary of General Electric, due to a drop in demand for fire alarm systems. Approximately 480 people are employed at two manufacturing locations in Pittsfield.◆**Pioneer Plastics** of Auburn cut its workforce by 16 percent, laying off 48 of its 300 employees due to the troubles in the housing industry.

Southern Maine

Borealis Breads opened a new bistro in Portland on December 16. The new bistro will create 18 full- and part-time jobs. ◆**Fairchild Semiconductor** will be reducing its global workforce by 12%, roughly 1,100 workers, due to the slowdown in consumer spending. The company is offering voluntary severance packages for its workers and shut down all operations for two weeks over the holidays. It is unknown how many layoffs will be in Maine.◆**Office Depot** is closing its store at the Maine Mall in South Portland.◆**Tweeter** abruptly closed its 70 stores and laid off 600 people nationwide on December 2. The company had previously filed for bankruptcy protection in early November. Roughly 15 people were put out of work in Maine.

North/East Maine

Union River Boats in Bucksport and **Lyman Morse Boatbuilding Co.** in Thomaston are planning to split a $1.25 million investment in a joint venture that could produce as many as 100 boats a year for an unnamed customer, with the project beginning sometime in 2009.◆**Office Depot** will close about nine percent of its North American stores including their store on Stillwater Avenue in Bangor.◆**Northeastern Log Homes** announced it will furlough a dozen production facility employees in January and part of February.◆**ZF Lemforder** laid off 45 employees at its Brewer plant for three to four weeks. A spokesman for the ZF Group in Northville, Mich., said the layoffs were precipitated by General Motors and Mercedes shutdowns.

Coastal Maine

The **U.S. Navy** will be creating up to 90 new civilian jobs at four military installations in Maine. The new jobs will be located at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Brunswick Naval Air Station, and Cutler and Prospect Harbor.◆**Port-in-a-Storm** bookstore in Somesville will be closing on January 18, 2009. The store is closing primarily due to changes in the retail bookselling and publishing business. Five part-time workers currently operate the store.◆The **Samoset Resort** in Rockport will be closing its two restaurants for much of the winter. The restaurants will keep Marcel's open for Sunday brunch and the Café will open occasionally due to business levels. An unknown number of workers will be laid off.

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands)

ITEM	2008											2007	
	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov
Civilian Labor Force	711.3	710.9	711.7	711.0	712.0	710.0	708.9	708.8	707.9	706.4	709.6	706.5	705.5
Employed	666.5	670.6	671.8	671.6	673.1	672.6	670.7	675.2	672.3	672.8	674.5	671.9	671.3
Unemployed	44.8	40.3	39.9	39.4	38.9	37.5	38.3	35.6	35.7	33.6	35.1	34.6	34.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9

[1] See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted[1] (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	2008											2007	
	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	611.8	614.2	614.8	616.1	616.9	617.1	616.1	615.1	618.2	617.3	619.1	619.8	618.9
Natural Resources	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Construction	28.6	28.9	29.6	29.4	29.4	29.6	29.6	29.5	30.1	30.0	30.6	31.0	30.8
Manufacturing	57.8	58.4	58.5	58.7	59.2	59.1	58.5	58.4	58.3	58.1	58.5	58.3	58.5
Durable Goods	30.7	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.3	31.4	31.1	31.0	30.9	30.7	31.1	30.7	31.0
Nondurable Goods	27.1	27.3	27.4	27.5	27.9	27.7	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.6	27.5
Trade, Transportation and Public Utilities	123.0	124.0	124.8	125.2	125.4	125.8	126.0	125.6	126.8	126.5	127.1	127.3	127.3
Wholesale Trade	20.3	20.4	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.1
Retail Trade	85.5	86.4	86.9	87.4	87.5	87.7	87.7	87.3	88.2	88.0	88.5	88.5	88.8
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.4
Information	10.8	10.9	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.2
Financial Activities	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.7	32.6	32.7	33.0	32.9	32.7	32.9	33.0	33.0	33.1
Finance and Insurance	25.3	25.5	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.5	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.9	25.9	25.9
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2
Professional and Business Services	55.6	55.7	55.5	55.7	55.7	55.1	54.3	54.2	54.0	54.1	54.1	54.2	54.1
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	24.2	24.1	24.2	24.2	24.0	23.6	23.4	23.6	23.5	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.7
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	24.9	25.1	24.8	24.9	25.1	24.7	24.3	24.0	24.3	24.0	24.2	24.1	24.0
Educational and Health Services	118.2	117.6	117.5	117.6	117.0	117.1	117.3	116.9	117.0	117.0	116.8	116.7	116.3
Educational Services	19.8	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.4	19.5	19.7	19.5	19.4	19.6	19.8	19.5	19.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	98.4	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.4	97.6	97.4	97.0	97.2	96.8
Leisure and Hospitality Services	59.1	59.3	59.4	59.6	59.9	60.2	59.5	60.1	61.5	61.4	61.2	60.6	60.0
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.4	7.9	8.0
Accommodation and Food Services	50.8	51.1	51.3	51.3	51.4	51.8	51.2	52.0	52.9	52.8	52.8	52.7	52.0
Other Services	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.0	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0
Government	104.2	104.6	103.7	103.5	104.1	103.8	104.3	104.0	104.1	103.6	104.0	104.7	104.9
Federal Government	14.4	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.2	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.2
State Government	28.4	28.4	27.5	27.6	27.7	27.3	28.0	28.1	27.9	27.9	27.6	27.9	28.3
Local Government	61.4	61.7	61.8	61.6	62.1	62.2	62.0	61.6	62.0	61.8	62.4	62.7	62.4

[1] See footnotes 1 and 2 on page 7. The Information industry is not suitable for seasonal adjustment because it has very little seasonal and irregular movement. Source: see page 2.

Maine Unemployment Rate 6.3 Percent in November

State Labor Commissioner Laura Fortman announced that the preliminary seasonally-adjusted November unemployment rate for Maine was 6.3 percent, up from 5.7 percent for October and 4.9 percent for November 2007. The national unemployment rate was 6.7 percent for November, up from 6.5 percent for October and 4.9 percent for November 2007.

"Maine labor market conditions weakened considerably in November as the national recession deepened," Fortman said. "The number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Maine dropped by 2,400 between October and November, with the most substantial declines reported by the retail trade and manufacturing industries."

Fortman cautioned that due to heavy call volumes it is taking workers longer to get through to file unemployment claims by phone. "Responding to the increased need for additional workers to process claims, Governor Baldacci has approved the hiring of 18 additional positions to handle the increased workload," said Fortman. "We are encouraging workers to file their initial or weekly claims online at www.file4ui.com, or by calling in their weekly claims through our Interactive Voice Response System which is available 24 hours 7 days a week by calling toll-free: 1-800-593-7660.

The net loss of 2,400 seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs between October and November contributed to a decline of 7,100 jobs over the past year. Between November 2007 and November 2008, job losses were registered in trade, transportation, and utilities; construction; financial activities; leisure and hospitality services; government; manufacturing; and information. Partially offsetting these losses, job gains were recorded in educational and health services and professional and business services.

Other New England states reporting a seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for November include New Hampshire, 4.3 percent; Massachusetts, 5.9 percent; and Connecticut, xxx percent. The adjusted national rate for November was 6.7 percent, up from 6.5 percent for October and 4.7 percent for November 2007.

The not-seasonally-adjusted Maine unemployment rate for November was 6.2 percent, up from 5.2 percent for October and 4.7 percent for November 2007. The unadjusted national rate was 6.5 percent for November, up from 6.1 percent for October and 4.5 percent for November 2007. Not-seasonally-adjusted November unemployment rates for Maine counties ranged from 4.8 percent for Cumberland County to 10.8 percent for Piscataquis County.

The number of not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Maine declined by 4,700 between October and November. The largest job loss was recorded by leisure and hospitality services as the tourist season wound down from its summer peak. A larger than normal seasonal loss was recorded by construction. Partially offsetting job losses, retail trade establishments geared up (although the increase was less than normal) for the holidays and local governments added jobs due to temporary hiring for elections.

Selected Regular Unemployment Compensation Program Indicators

Key Data	Nov 2008	Oct 2008	Nov 2007
Average Duration	14.2	14.2	14.3
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	$268.22	$269.27	$253.74
Exhaustees	956	825	658

* For totally unemployed claimants, excluding dependency allowances.

Weekly Initial Claims

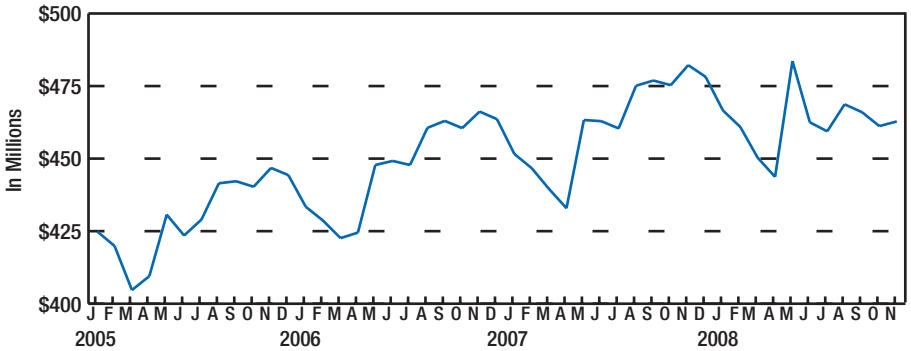
Week	11/29	11/22	11/15	11/8	11/1	10/25	10/18
2008	2,309	2,607	2,066	1,832	2,188	1,685	1,372
Week	12/1	11/24	11/17	11/10	11/3	10/27	10/20
2007	2,424	1,454	1,490	1,403	1,292	1,099	1,065

Continued Claims Less Partials*

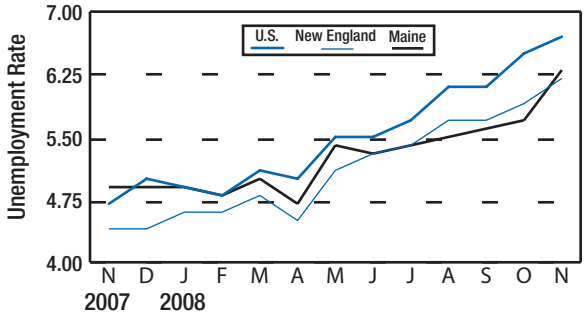
Nov 2008	Oct 2008	Nov 2007
11,107	7,656	6,444

* For the week including the 12th of the month.

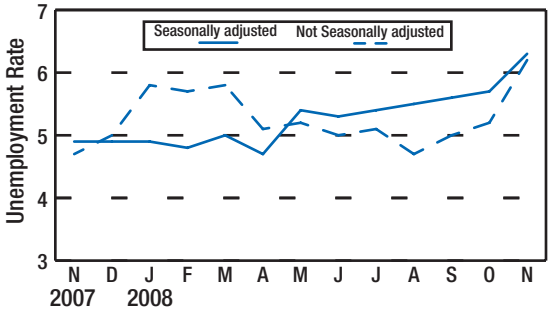
Monthly Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance



Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted



Unemployment Rates for Maine



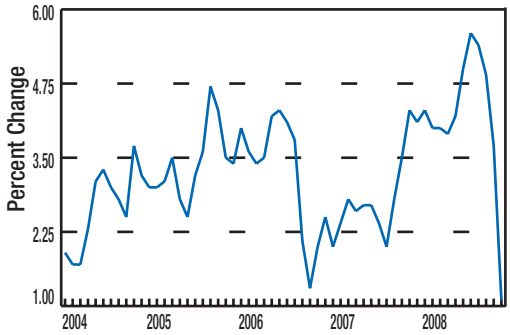
U.S. Consumer Price Index

for all urban consumers (CPI-U)

Item	Nov 08	Oct 08	Nov 07	Dec 07
(1982-1984 = 100) All Items	212.4	216.6	210.2	210.0

Percent Change from Prior Month	-1.9%
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago	+1.1%
Percent change from Last December	+1.1%

Over-the-Year Change in CPI-U



Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	MAINE			PORTLAND-SO. PORTLAND MSA			LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA**			BANGOR MSA		
	Nov 08	Oct 08	Nov 07	Nov 08	Oct 08	Nov 07	Nov 08	Oct 08	Nov 07	Nov 08	Oct 08	Nov 07
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment[1]	**617.8**	**622.5**	**625.0**	**195.6**	**196.5**	**197.9**	**49.7**	**49.7**	**50.4**	**67.0**	**67.2**	**67.8**
Total Private	**509.2**	**514.8**	**515.7**	**170.0**	**170.7**	**171.9**	**43.5**	**43.7**	**44.3**	**53.0**	**53.1**	**53.7**
Goods Producing	90.5	91.5	93.7	24.1	24.5	24.5	7.9	8.1	8.5	6.8	6.9	6.6
Natural Resources and Mining	2.6	2.7	2.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.3	0.2
Logging	2.5	2.6	2.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	29.2	30.4	31.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.3	3.4	3.3
Construction of Buildings	6.9	7.1	7.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	3.2	3.4	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty Trade Contractors	19.1	19.9	20.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	58.7	58.4	59.5	14.4	14.4	14.5	5.8	5.9	6.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Durable Goods	31.5	31.0	31.9	7.1	7.1	7.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	5.2	5.2	5.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	3.0	3.0	2.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	9.0	9.0	9.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	27.2	27.4	27.6	7.3	7.3	7.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paper Manufacturing	8.0	8.1	8.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service-Providing	527.3	531.0	531.3	171.5	172.0	173.4	41.8	41.6	41.9	60.2	60.3	61.2
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	127.6	125.5	132.0	43.6	42.2	44.8	10.4	10.3	10.9	15.6	15.4	16.3
Wholesale Trade	20.4	20.6	21.2	8.4	8.5	8.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
Retail Trade	89.9	87.4	93.3	29.6	28.2	30.7	6.8	6.5	7.1	10.5	10.3	11.2
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	9.9	10.0	10.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food and Beverage Stores	18.1	18.4	18.2	5.9	6.0	5.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
General Merchandise Stores	13.1	12.7	13.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonstore Retailers	11.0	9.3	12.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17.3	17.5	17.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation and Warehousing	15.4	15.6	15.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Information	10.8	10.9	11.2	4.9	4.9	5.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.5
Publishing Industries	3.3	3.3	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Activities	32.1	32.4	33.0	15.1	15.3	15.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Finance and Insurance	25.3	25.4	25.9	12.3	12.3	12.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	11.8	11.8	11.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6.8	7.0	7.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Professional and Business Services	55.7	56.1	54.2	23.4	23.3	22.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	24.2	24.0	23.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	6.5	6.5	6.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	25.0	25.6	24.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education and Health Services	119.3	118.8	117.4	35.1	35.1	34.8	11.3	11.2	10.9	13.7	13.6	13.9
Educational Services	20.8	20.7	20.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	98.5	98.1	96.9	30.9	30.8	30.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ambulatory Health Care Services	26.1	26.2	26.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospitals	31.7	31.5	30.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and Residential Care	22.5	22.3	22.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social Assistance	18.2	18.1	17.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leisure and Hospitality	53.5	59.7	54.3	18.0	19.6	18.7	3.2	3.3	3.4	5.9	6.1	5.6
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6.7	7.8	6.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	46.8	51.9	47.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation	8.8	11.5	8.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food Services and Drinking Places	38.0	40.4	39.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	19.7	19.9	19.9	5.8	5.8	6.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
Government	**108.6**	**107.7**	**109.3**	**25.6**	**25.8**	**26.0**	**6.2**	**6.0**	**6.1**	**14.0**	**14.1**	**14.1**
Federal	14.4	14.5	14.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
State	29.8	29.8	29.7	6.2	6.3	6.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	7.1	7.1	7.2
Local[2]	64.4	63.4	65.4	17.1	17.1	17.6	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.7	5.7	5.6

* Where an employment estimate is not entered, either the data is not available in sufficient detail for publication or is nondisclosable by law.

** The 2008 estimates for this area are not validated or published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Footnotes: See page 7

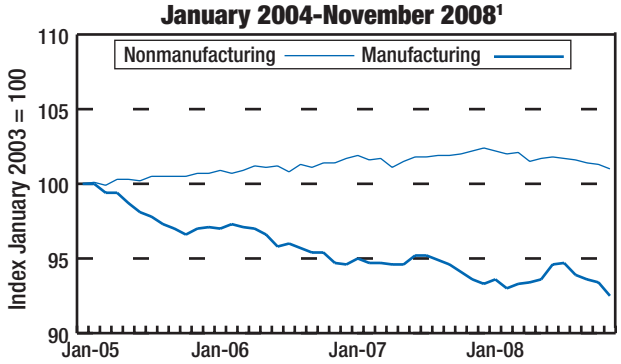
Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries[1] Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Nov 08	Oct 08	Nov 07	Nov 08	Oct 08	Nov 07	Nov 08	Oct 08	Nov 07	2007	2006	2005
STATEWIDE												
Manufacturing	$814.85	$833.17	$824.08	41.3	41.7	42.5	$19.73	$19.98	$19.39	$19.19	$18.57	$17.28
Durable Goods	830.96	843.59	828.24	41.3	41.7	42.0	20.12	20.23	19.72	19.51	19.01	16.77
Nondurable Goods	799.16	822.74	821.92	41.3	41.7	43.1	19.35	19.73	19.07	18.87	18.18	17.81

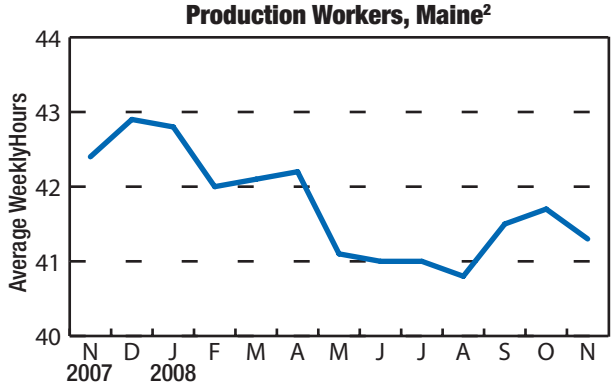
[1] Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for manufacturing production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and include such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential, as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Source: See page 2.

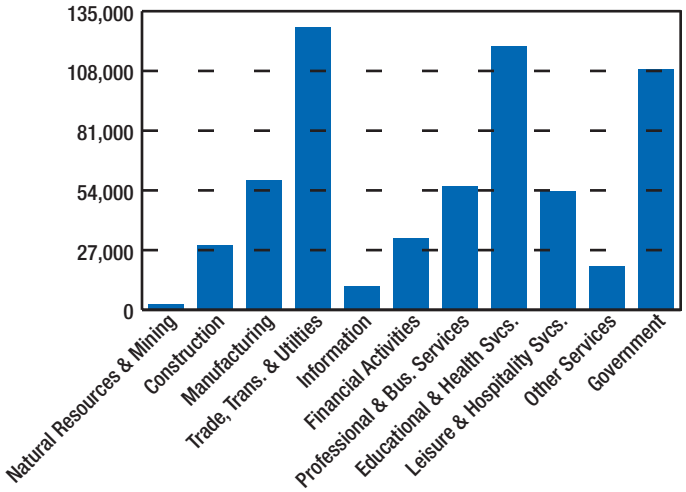
Nonfarm Employment Trend by Sector January 2004-November 2008[1]



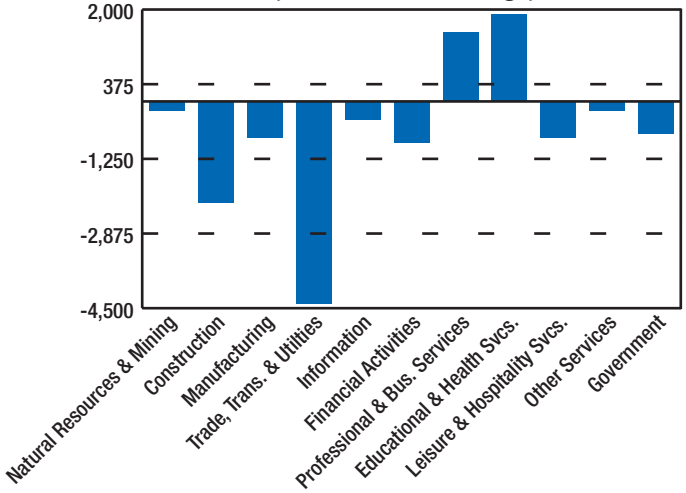
Hours Worked by Manufacturing Production Workers, Maine[2]



Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector Maine, November 2008[2]



Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector Maine, Over-the-Year Change, 2008[2]



[1] Seasonally Adjusted. [2] Not Seasonally Adjusted.

Footnotes: From page 6.

[1] Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Domestic workers in private households, proprietors, the self-employed, and unpaid family workers are excluded. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry. Current month's estimates are preliminary; prior month and year-ago estimates are revised. These estimates are benchmarked to March 2007. As a measure of reliability, the March 2007 benchmark revision for total nonfarm wage and salary employment was 0.05 percent higher than the original sample-based estimate.

[2] Regular teachers are included in summer months whether or not specifically paid in those months.

Source: See page 2.

cont. from page 1

Population Change of the New England States

Population and Components of Change, April 2000 to July 2008

Area	Year 2000	Year 2008	Change[1] Net	Change[1] Percent	Components of Change: Natural Change Total	Natural Change Births	Natural Change Deaths	Net Migration Total	Net Migration International	Net Migration Domestic
Connecticut	3,405,604	3,501,252	95,648	2.8	108,503	349,142	240,639	5,127	102,954	-97,827
Maine	**1,274,922**	**1,316,456**	**41,534**	**3.3**	**12,652**	**115,128**	**102,476**	**34,624**	**5,371**	**29,253**
Massachusetts	6,349,113	6,497,967	148,854	2.3	199,512	654,936	455,424	-84,830	212,930	-297,760
New Hampshire	1,235,785	1,315,809	80,024	6.5	39,684	121,931	82,247	46,235	14,241	31,994
Rhode Island	1,048,319	1,050,788	2,469	0.2	24,100	103,887	79,787	-16,268	24,945	-41,213
Vermont	608,826	621,270	12,444	2.0	11,927	53,705	41,778	3,546	5,081	-1,535
United States	281,424,602	204,059,724	22,635,122	8.0	14,124,166	34,126,003	20,001,837	8,114,516	8,114,516	N/A

Population and Components of Change, July 2007 to July 2008

Area	Year 2007	Year 2008	Change[1] Net	Change[1] Percent	Components of Change: Natural Change Total	Natural Change Births	Natural Change Deaths	Net Migration Total	Net Migration International	Net Migration Domestic
Connecticut	3,489,868	3,501,252	11,384	0.3	14,551	42,284	27,733	-3,113	11,872	-14,985
Maine	**1,315,398**	**1,316,456**	**1,058**	**0.1**	**2,071**	**14,284**	**12,213**	**-1,407**	**656**	**-2,063**
Massachusetts	6,467,915	6,497,967	30,052	0.5	24,598	78,776	54,178	4,876	23,551	-18,675
New Hampshire	1,312,256	1,315,809	3,553	0.3	4,279	14,447	10,168	-912	1,561	-2,473
Rhode Island	1,053,136	1,050,788	-2,348	-0.2	3,546	12,743	9,197	-5,955	2,861	-8,816
Vermont	620,748	621,270	522	0.1	1,570	6,617	5,047	-1,175	528	-1,703
United States	301,290,332	304,059,724	2,769,392	0.9	1,880,567	4,328,543	2,447,976	888,825	888,825	N/A

[1]The natural change and the net migration figures do not match the net change in population due to a statistical residual component which is not shown in the table.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

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